

## Section 3 : Font Attributes, Background Colors and Text Colors

### How Colors Work

- ✓ the individual dots of color on the screen are called pixels (derived from the words **picture elements**)
  - the more pixels there are, the higher the resolution of the monitor
- ✓ the color of each pixel (each dot) is controlled by the intensity of red, green and blue components
- ✓ the value for each intensity, expressed in hexadecimals, can range from:  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f  
lowest →————→ highest
- ✓ some colors:
  - #ff0000 = red
  - #00ff00 = green
  - #0000ff = blue
  - #ffffff = white
  - #dddddd = light gray
  - #333333 = dark gray
  - #00ffff = green + blue = cyan
  - #ff00ff = red + blue = magenta

### Changing the Background Color

- ✓ the syntax:  
`<body bgcolor = "#rrggbb">`
- ✓ this is the background color attribute
- ✓ the letters rr, gg, bb part will be replaced by numbers and the numbers chosen will determine the color that is produced
- ✓ these numbers are presented in hexadecimals ~ a number system with a base of 16
- ✓ the background can also be changed by just typing in a color by name:  
`<body bgcolor = "red">`

### Changing the Color of Text

There are two ways to change the color of text:

1. `<body text = "#ff0000">`
  - ✓ this is a body attribute
  - ✓ body attributes must be used in the body tag and can only be used once in the script
  - ✓ becomes the default color

2. `<font color = "red"></font>`

- ✓ this is a tag
- ✓ it can be used as often as needed and can be inserted anywhere in the body (except not inside of a tag)

**\*\*Note ~** when changing colors for the background or for text, you can use either hexadecimals or the color name (see list). Just be sure that when using the color name, do not include the # sign.

### Link Colors

- ✓ generally, when you see a link on a Web page:
  - > the link text is blue ~ this is the link color
  - > when you click on the link, it turns red ~ this is the active link color
  - > after you have visited the link and go back to that link, it turns a darker blue to show that you have already visited it ~ this is the visited link color

Body Attribute	Description	Syntax
bgcolor	background color	<code>&lt;body bgcolor = "red"&gt;</code>
background	tilled background image	<code>&lt;body background = "tree.gif"&gt;</code>
text	foreground color (sets default)	<code>&lt;body text = "blue"&gt;</code>
link	link color before being visited	<code>&lt;body link = "pink"&gt;</code>
alink	link color when clicked on it (active link)	<code>&lt;body alink = "green"&gt;</code>
vlink	link color after it is visited (visited link)	<code>&lt;body vlink = "orange"&gt;</code>

**\*\*All body attributes go in the same body tag.**

- > do not open more than one body tag per Web page

**\*\*The only two attributes that cannot be used on the same Web page are the background color and the body image attributes.**

Font Attribute	Description	Syntax
font style	changes the style of font	<font face = "Arial"></font>
font size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• changes the size of font</li> <li>• sizes available: 1 - 7</li> <li>• 3 is the default size</li> </ul>	<font size = "7"></font>
font color	changes the color of font within a Web page (but does not change the default color)	<font color = "red"></font> OR <font color = "#ff0000"></font>



**TABLE 3-1~ SPECIAL CHARACTER CODES**

Character	Name	Code
®	&reg	&#174;
©	&copy;	&#169;
™	&trade;	&#153;
“		&#147;
”		&#148;
<	&lt;	&#60;
>	&gt;	&#62;
¡	&iexcl;	&#161;
¿	&iquest;	&#191;
¢	&cent;	&#162;
±	&plusmn;	&#177;
¼	&frac14;	&#188;
½	&frac12;	&#189;
¾	&frac34;	&#190;
×	&times;	&#215;
√	&divide;	&#247;
ñ	&ntilde;	&#241;
←	&larr;	&#8592;
↑	&uarr;	&#8593;
→	&rarr;	&#8594;
↓	&darr;	&#8595;